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*Historical*  
MAP GAME  
of PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA  
State-Wide MUSEUM EXTENSION Project  
HARRISBURG UNIT





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# INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
Bell House (61) *	30
Betsy Ross House (24)	13
Boone, Daniel - Birthplace of (54)	27
Braddock's Grave (15)	8
Brandywine, Battle of (60)	30
Caledonia Furnace (4)	2
Capitol at Harrisburg	7
Coal Mining, Anthracite (12)	7
Cornwall Iron Ore Mines (52)	26
Drako's Oil Well (9)	5
Economy (61)	3
Ephrata Cloisters (26)	14
Espy House (25)	13
Flood, Johnstown (30)	16
Fort Le Boeuf (29)	16
Fort Ligonier (8)	5
Fort Necessity (48)	25
Fort Pitt (32)	17
Fort Venango Massacre (42)	22
Forty Fort (11)	6
Foster, Stephen - Birthplace (37)	19
Franklin, Benjamin (7)	4
Fulton, Robert - Birthplace of (53)	27
Gallatin's Friendship Hill (35)	18
Gettysburg, Battle of (38)	20
Gloria Dei (Old Swede's) Church (10)	6
Harmony Forge (5)	3
Hessian Guard House (28)	15
Independence Hall (33)	17
Indian Meeting Ground - Punxsutawney (43)	22
Indian Treaty at Carlisle (44)	23
Lancaster, the Nation's Capital for a Day (19)	10
Lincoln's Address (45)	23
Lumbering at Williamsport (3 & 59)	2
Lycoming Creek Massacre (55)	28
Mason & Dixon Marker (16)	9
"Molly Pitcher" (40)	40
Mushrooms (51)	26
"Old Rose Church" at Manheim (56)	28
Paxton Church (27)	15
Peary, Adm. Robt. E. - Birthplace (31)	16
Penn's Treaty (41)	22

\* The numbers in parenthesis refer to those on backs of squares and to those in upper left-hand corner preceding the discussion of each historical spot.





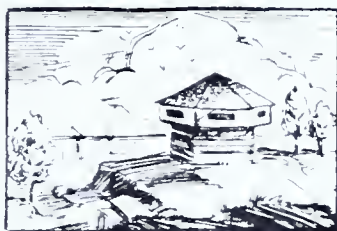
INDEX - (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Pennsylvania Canal (47) . . . . .	24
Fine Grove Furnace (58) . . . . .	29
Priestley, Dr. Joseph (20) . . . . .	11
Rifle, the Pennsylvania (50). . . . .	25
Rittenhouse, David - the Birthplace (57). . . . .	29
Sawmill, a Typical Pennsylvania. . . . .	25
Settlement, First Permanent (2). . . . .	1
Stourbridge Lion (46) . . . . .	24
Tidaughton Elm (17). . . . .	1
Washington Crossing the Delaware . . . . .	20
Washington's Flour Mill (23). . . . .	12
Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge (21). . . . .	11
Wayne Blockhouse (1) . . . . .	1
Weiser, Conrad - Homestead of (34). . . . .	18
West, Benjamin - Birthplace of (14) . . . . .	8
Wheatland - Buchanan's Homestead (18). . . . .	10
Wyoming Massacre (22) . . . . .	12
York, the Nation's Capital City (36) . . . . .	19





# HISTORICAL MAP-GAME OF PENNSYLVANIA (Handbook)



1.

Erie  
Erie County

The Wayne Blockhouse.

The Wayne blockhouse on Presque Isle was built at about the site where a French expedition in 1753 erected the first fort to command Erie's harbor. From this point the French worked southward to the Ohio River, constructing other forts as they went, in an attempt to head off English and Colonial forces that were striking westwardly. By 1761 the English had occupied and rebuilt the Presque Isle fort. The title of the young American government to the site was clinched in 1795 when troops from the army of General Anthony Wayne arrived and built new fortifications. Wayne died in the blockhouse his troops had erected and was buried in the basement. A portion of the leather covering of the casket, studded with brass tacks that spell, "A W, ob Dec. 15, 1796," can be seen at the blockhouse on the grounds of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' home.

(A model of a Presque Isle fortification was made by the Museum Extension Project and put on display at Erie).

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2.

Essington  
Delaware County

First Permanent Settlement  
in Pennsylvania.

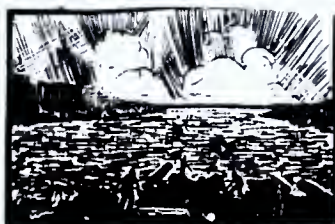
In spite of efforts by the English and the Dutch to colonize all of the Atlantic seaboard the Swedish government slipped in between the settlements at New York and Jamestown and landed two ship loads of colonists on the Delaware in 1638. They erected Fort Christina  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles above the mouth of the Minquas (Christina) river. The third governor of this colony, Johan Printz (said to weigh 400 pounds), arrived at Christina Feb. 15, 1643. With him was the Rev. John Campanius. Printz selected what was then known as Tinicum Island (now a part of the mainland) as a site for a new fort and settlement headquarters. This tract is a part of Delaware County, Pennsylvania and the colonization of it by Printz is believed to be the first permanent settlement made by Europeans on ground that lies within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Among other things, Printz built a mansion house, partly of yellow brick brought from Europe. This building stood for over 150 years before being accidentally destroyed by fire. A wooden church erected by the colonists was dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Campanius, September 4, 1648. A water-driven grist mill was located on Cobb's creek. It supplied flour to the colonist-farmers whose dwellings and acreage continued to increase for several generations and eventually became part of the Penn Proprietorship.

\*\*\*\*\*





3.



Williamsport  
Lycoming County

Lumbering.

Williamsport was one of the foremost lumber centers in the world in the early days. Rafts composed mostly of ~~hard~~<sup>soft</sup>wood logs were floated down the Susquehanna River in large numbers to be sold in the market. Pennsylvania held American leadership in the lumber industry until 1860, lost it to Michigan about 1870, later saw it shifted to Wisconsin (1900) and then to the Pacific Coast states. After the Civil War, Williamsport became a great center for saw mills and manufacture of furniture. Its growth to city status was due chiefly to these industries. Other types of mills now produce the major portion of Williamsport's manufactured output but there remain several plants that cut or process wood into furniture or other articles. In 1929 Pennsylvania had 324 lumber mills, turning out products worth about \$11,000,000, and 265 furniture factories, with an output valued at \$55,511,926.

\*\*\*\*\*

4.



Caledonia  
Franklin County

Caledonia Furnace.

Fifteen miles west of Gettysburg, in the Michaux State Park, and 50 feet north of the Lincoln highway, is a reconstruction of Caledonia Furnace, originally built in 1837 by Thaddeus Stevens. The old furnace was destroyed by Lee's troops in 1863. Stevens, famous as a Congressman and lawyer who took a leading part in establishment of the State's public school system, became one of the final generation of independent iron masters that made Pennsylvania's output of ferrous metal world famous. For over 150 years--from the day in 1716 when the state's first iron furnace was built (40 miles from Philadelphia) down through the civil war period--the comparatively small furnaces and forges smelted and fashioned Pennsylvania's large deposits of iron ore into pigs, bars, utensils, stoves, guns, tools and other objects that pioneers used in winning their way across the continent. The reputation made by the state's early iron masters and the trade they built up survived the passing of the small furnace and assisted in the creation of great steel corporations whose mammoth blast furnaces now draw their supplies of ore largely from the Lake Superior region.

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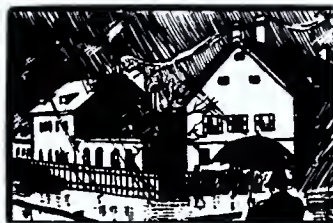
Bellefonte  
Center County

Harmony Forge.

Harmony Forge was one of a several forges, furnaces and iron-working mills built in Center County, mostly by Revolutionary War Soldiers. Colonel Samuel Miles of near Philadelphia and Colonel James Dunlop and his brother John Dunlop of Cumberland County constructed Harmony Forge on Spring Creek in 1795. Colonel Miles and Colonel John Patten some four years earlier had opened Center furnace, to be followed a couple of years later by General Philip Benner (in partnership with General Anthony Wayne) who built Rock Forge. These and other iron masters found in Center County rich pockets of brown iron ore, forests for charcoal making and mountain torrents that when dammed yielded water power. The product of Harmony Forge and other iron works in this district became known as "Juniata Iron" and in a large part was transported by horseback and later by canal to Pittsburgh. As late as 1880 some Juniata Iron was being produced in charcoal furnaces and worked in forges about as had been done at the start of the industry. Meantime, since about 1840, anthracite or coke had been adopted as blast furnace fuel by most of the Pennsylvania iron-makers.

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6.



Ambridge  
Beaver County

Economy.

At a point distant from Pittsburgh 18 miles, the second terrace of the left bank of the Ohio is a fertile plane, about one mile wide, and above flood stage. To this spot, in 1825, the patriarchal George Rapp led some 600 immigrant members of the Harmony Society. On the 3,000 acres to which the society acquired title by purchase, (with Rapp and his close associates acting as trustees for all of them) these celibate-pledged people built a community of homes, churches, store houses and factories. To every house was a garden. Beside the machines in the factories were vases of fresh flowers. When the women workers finished their day's spinning of cotton, wool, silk and velvet goods they gathered in a room and sang songs both religious and gay. The contract under which the members of the Harmony society lived in their community (named by them Economy) defined it as one establishing property rights and as not founding religious creed or church. All property was held by the society as a sort of corporative trust and individual title was secured by society membership only. The trustees were obligated to supply members with all the necessities of life. Through hard and intelligent work the society made large earnings from its orchards, farms, lumber mills, distillery, weaving mills, oil wells, flour mills and coal mines. In 1847 when George Rapp died the Society members all re-signed a contract, vesting title to the property in two trustees. By 1903 the Society had languished and Susie C. Duss became sole trustee. All but 10 acres of the Home site were sold. The modern borough of Ambridge (a contraction



of American Bridge Co.) contains what is left of Economy.

(A museum service project of the Museum Extension Project of the WPA is restoring museum pieces and preparing proper display facilities for them in the original buildings that remain serviceable.)

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7.



Philadelphia  
Philadelphia County

Benjamin Franklin.

Tenth son of an English immigrant candlemaker, Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, January 17, 1706. He went to school until he was 10, then was taken into his father's business. He left it in two years to help his brother publish a newspaper. At 17 he arrived in Philadelphia and got work as an expert printer with Samuel Kleimer who published a weekly which he later sold to Franklin and a partner. By 1732 Franklin bought out his partner and published the Pennsylvania Gazette alone until 1748 when he formed another partnership to which he sold out in 1765. This publication became the Saturday Evening Post in 1821. Franklin made his paper pay by his ability to win friends and by his uncanny instinct for advertising himself and his paper. He published Poor Richard's Almanac twenty-five years, beginning in 1732, and made his name a household word throughout the Colonies. At his suggestion the American Philosophical Society had been founded in 1743. He took up scientific research when he "retired" from business in 1748. Along with his studies of electricity he found time to invent a clock and a stove. In addition, he led the movement to found the University of Pennsylvania in 1749. When his announcement, that electricity and lightning are identical manifestations, was challenged, he "flew his kite" in a field at Ninth and Chestnut Streets to prove it. Benign, placid, shrewd, philosophic, Franklin was sent as a delegate from the Province of Pennsylvania to get better terms from the English Crown at London. He found the powerful Britishers cold to him and when the Stamp Act aroused the colonists he came back to Philadelphia. Soon he was a delegate to the Second Continental Congress and Head of Pennsylvania's Committee of Safety, with power to prepare for a defense of the province against British forces. He signed the Declaration of Independence, was sent to France to win the support of that country in the war the Americans were waging. He got funds, troops and ships. He helped draw up the Treaty of Peace. Returning to America he was made President of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania and later was a member of the Constitutional Convention. His autobiography, written as a guide for his son, was not found until 1868. The manuscript was in France and, upon discovery, was published in America. Franklin learned to write effectively from imitating Addison's Spectator. He declared that his thrift, both in reality and appearance, was very helpful to him in the days he was getting a start. He transported his stock of paper through the street in a wheelbarrow as an evidence of "thrift". He purposely practised modest diffidence and under-statement, as being more effective than bluster, exaggeration and noise. The French people believed him to be Socrates recreated. He died in 1790, aged 84, and was buried in Philadelphia.

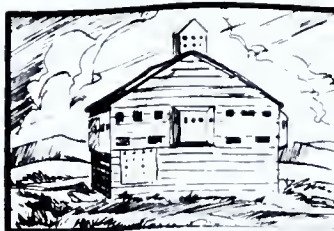
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8.



Ligonier  
Westmoreland County

Fort Ligonier,  
formerly Loyalhanna.

Defeated in 1755 by the French and Indians in the first attempt to take Ft. Duquesne (Pittsburgh), British and Colonial troops in 1758 made a second and successful drive on the strategic site.

A point initially called Camp Loyalhanna, later known as Ft. Ligonier, was selected as an army base. No road led directly to it. At the direction of Col. Henry Bouquet, Col. James Burd took hundreds of soldier woodsmen and cleared a path 50 miles long, from Raystown (now Bedford) across the densely-forested Laurel Mountain. By the early fall of 1758, probably some 2,500 troops (English and Colonial) had reached Camp Loyalhanna. About 300 of these were lost when a scouting party was defeated near Ft. Duquesne. The French followed up their victory by moving against Camp Loyalhanna. On October 12, they suddenly attacked. Col. Burd's troops were holding the site of what is now the village of Ligonier. The battle lasted from noon to after nightfall. Shells from mortars helped beat off the French. By morning they were in retreat. A little later Col. George Washington and General Forbes had arrived with additional troops. They pushed the construction of Ft. Ligonier and prepared to wage a winter campaign against Ft. Duquesne. To open the road to the "forks of the Ohio", Col. George Washington was put in charge of a brigade, a command higher than any he yet had held. Late in November the road from Ft. Ligonier to Ft. Duquesne was opened and the French fled. In the wake of the epochal success, settlers began arriving from the east. For many years these settlers were attacked by large Indian bands. One army that went out from Ft. Ligonier fought a famous two days' battle, that of Bushy Run, with the Indians, and then went on to relieve Ft. Pitt (formerly Ft. Duquesne).

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9.



Titusville  
Crawford County

First Oil Well.

The discovery that mineral oil existed in porous rock strata and could be drilled for and produced in large quantities was made August 27, 1859, near Titusville. The strike was followed by the nearest thing to a gold rush that Pennsylvania has ever experienced. The mammoth oil industry was born among scenes of greatest speculative excitement. The actual driller of the well was a Pennsylvania blacksmith, W. A. Smith, who had been employed by Colonel E. L. Drake, a representative of Connecticut capitalists, to put down a hole through the rock. The idea of obtaining oil in this manner was original with Drake and as luck would have it he picked a place on Oil Creek, in Venango county, where the oil-bearing rock was only 69½ feet below the surface of the little valley through which Oil Creek flowed. One Saturday afternoon the bit dropped into a crevice at the bottom of the hole and the men went



home. Next day one of the curious people in the neighborhood, most of whom were laughing at the idea of getting oil out of a rock, visited the hole and found it had filled with oil. Colonel Drake was called. He fitted up a hand pump and soon had pumped out enough oil to fill a wash tub, the only receptacle that was handy. The well produced about a barrel of oil an hour. Soon thereafter, scores of wells were drilled and oil began to be used for household lighting, for lubricating machinery, and many other purposes.

The site of the first well is now marked by a monument and in Titusville the Drake Museum has been established. A Museum Extension Project is cataloging the material.

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10.



Philadelphia  
Philadelphia County

Old Swedes' Church.

Better known as Gloria Dei, the original Old Swedes' Church at Christian Street and Delaware Avenue (Philadelphia's first church) was built in 1677, near a log fort the Swedish colonists had erected eight years earlier. The old church had some of the characteristics of the fort, it also was of logs and there were loopholes where members of the congregation could fire upon any Indians who might attack while services were being held. The men always carried their muskets with them to church. One day in 1795 when women of the colony were making soap near the church the Indians raided the village. The women carried their kettles of boiling soap inside the church and threw the hot soap on the Indians when they tried to break into the structure. The defense was kept up until the men arrived from the fields and drove the Redskins away. The section in which the church was built was called Wicaco. About 1696 the old log church grew too small for the enlarged congregation. Three communities, Tinicum, Raccoon Creek and Wicaco, joined in erecting a new church of brick. Some material used in an earlier church at Tinicum was put into Gloria Dei. When only partly completed it was dedicated, June 2, 1700. Its bell, cast in 1643 and recast in 1806, is still in service.

In 1845 the congregation made a successful plea to be taken into The Protestant Episcopal Church. In the church, Betsy Ross, maker of the first American flag, was married to Captain Joseph Ashburn. In 1940 Congress considered a plan to make the church and its grounds a National Park. The Government already owns a large housing site near the church property.

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11.



Forty-Fort  
Luzerne County

Forty-Fort.

Forty-Fort is a town in Luzerne County, near Wilkes-Barre. There, in





the early winter of 1772, persons who had moved westward from Connecticut built a crude stockade blockhouse and named it after themselves--The fort of the first forty settlers. It stood on the banks of the Susquehanna in the very heart of the fertile Wyoming Valley, a section claimed both by William Penn's heirs and by the Colony of Connecticut. Before the often violent and bitter contentions of these rivals could be settled the Revolutionary War had got under way and many settlers from the valley had marched away to join Washington's forces. The subsequent history of Forty-Fort is traced in No. 22 of this handbook.

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12.



Scranton  
Lackawanna County

Anthracite Coal Mining.

Scranton is the capital of the Pennsylvania anthracite field, the largest mineral deposit of its type in the Americas. The anthracite-bearing lands comprise about 500 square miles and lie almost wholly within five counties of Northeastern Pennsylvania. Until the third decade of the present century the consumption of hard coal had continued to increase in proportion to population growth. More recently, other fuels have cut into the anthracite sales area and caused a sharp reduction in its use for household heating purposes. Anthracite is the finest and probably most economical of all naturally-occurring solid fuels for household use. It is so clean that it does not soil hands. From its fires arises no smoke to rob city people of their sunshine and "good" air. Anthracite was not mined as a domestic fuel until 1810 and did not find wide use in industry--especially in steel blast furnaces--until 1840. Before steel tonnage attained a high figure, bituminous coal moved in to supplant anthracite in that market. At present (1940) the market for anthracite seems to be steady and very probably in a decade or so use of it for household heating may again undergo a sharp increase and return prosperous conditions to the hard-coal fields and their many fine cities and towns.

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13.



Harrisburg  
Dauphin County

State Capitol.

The Dauphin County court-house was the first building in Harrisburg to serve as the State Capitol. The legislature first met in there in 1812. Construction of a new Capitol was begun in 1818, during the administration of Governor William Findlay. A credible building of colonial design was completed in 1821. It served its purpose admirably until destroyed by fire February 2, 1897. Then the legislature held sessions in Grace Methodist Church until a temporary building could be erected for occupancy in January, 1899. In 1901, four million dollars was appropriated and construction of



a new Capitol began. During the terms of Governor Pennypacker (1900-1907) it was completed. President Theodore Roosevelt spoke at the dedication. A truly magnificent structure, the present Capitol covers two acres of ground, contains 475 rooms, and is famed for its architectural beauty. Especially noteworthy are mural paintings by Edwin Austin Abbey and Violet Oakley, and sculptural groups by George Grey Barnard.

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14.



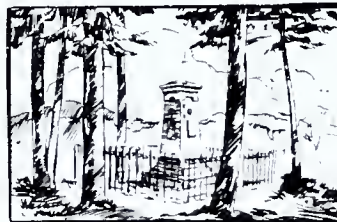
Swarthmore  
Delaware County

Birthplace of  
Benjamin West.

In a substantial hip-roofed edifice of cut stone Benjamin West was born October 16, 1738, and there drew his first picture, that of his infant sister smilingly asleep in her crib. He did it with red and black ink and quill pens. From Indians who saw his drawings of birds and flowers he learned how to mix colors from clays such as they used to daub their faces. A bit of indigo given him by his mother provided his blue. From bark, leaves and berries he secured other colors. Charcoal and chalk were ground up for pigments; even chimney soot was used by the young artist. Hairs cut from the tail of the family cat were tied together for an improvised brush. At the age of 9 years he did a water color which in some points, he later said, he never surpassed. Son of a Quaker family, and in a Quaker community, the boy perplexed these staid folks by his talent for painting. At a public meeting called to consider his case it was voted to encourage him as a "genius" in "this remote wilderness". At 16 he had done several paintings, one of them, "The Death of Socrates", for a gunsmith. His fame spread and cultured people in New York arranged for him to study abroad. Among his most famous paintings is "Christ Healing the Sick", intended for a Philadelphia hospital. He had a romantic marriage with a Miss Betty Shewell of Philadelphia. Dr. Benjamin Franklin helped her to elope from her home to escape her parents' objections and to flee to England and wed the young painter. At his death in London in 1820 West was President of the Royal Academy. The house in which he was born is still standing not far from the railroad station and is a part of the campus of Swarthmore College.

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15.



Uniontown  
Fayette County

Braddock's Grave.

At a cedar-circled spot on the old Nemacolin Indian trail leading from the "forks of the Ohio" to Cumberland, Maryland, a trail which he followed in building a military road across the mountains in Fayette county, General Edward Braddock's grave is located. Shot through the lungs during the battle in which

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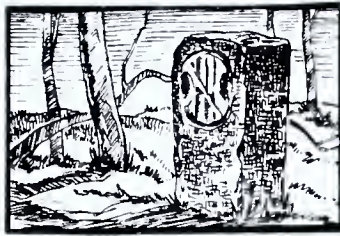
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his forces were defeated in the first drive on Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh), Braddock was carried under Colonel George Washington's supervision to a camp near the present city of Uniontown. There, four days after the battle had occurred, the wounded general died, July 13, 1755. One account says a grave was dug in the road and that wagons were run over the spot, following burial, so that Indians could not detect the fact of a freshly made grave and dig up the body. In 1812 a grave at the site was opened while the road was being repaired. Bones, and trappings such as an officer might have worn, were discovered. The <sup>bones</sup> were gathered and taken to the site of Fort Necessity, 10 miles south east of Uniontown and re-interred. The grave is marked by a monument. This spot is also on "Braddock's road".

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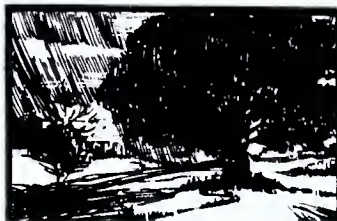
Greencastle  
Franklin County

Mason and Dixon Marker.

According to the original grants of American territory made by the English crown to William Penn and Lord Calvert, the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland was to be the 40th degree of north latitude. This line being found to pass north of Philadelphia, Penn and Calvert began dickering for a settlement. After the dispute had run for nearly 80 years an agreement was reached. Surveyors and commissioners spent three years trying to run a line and seemed unable to do it. The proprietors of the two provinces sent from England two famous mathematicians, Charles Dixon and Jeremiah Mason, who ran the line west between Pennsylvania and Maryland, supposedly at  $39^{\circ} 43' 18''$ . (A resurvey in 1853 showed the line actually 8.3" too far north). Mason and Dixon began their work in 1763 and after going 244 miles westward from the Delaware were stopped by Indians. They put up mile stones all along the line, every fifth stone being marked with the arms of Penn on one side and the Calverts on the other. One of these markers is at Greencastle. Years later, the Mason and Dixon line became known as the northern boundary of slave-holding states and it still marks the popular conception of "where the South begins".

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17.



Jersey Shore  
Lycoming County

Tidaughton Elm.

Tidaughton is the name of a creek which was described as the western boundary of a tract, along the Susquehanna, which the Penns bought from the Indians in 1768. The Penns began disposing of the land, but the buyer-settlers became dissatisfied and organized as "Fair Play Men" and set up a de facto government, even to the levying of taxes. They felt free to act for themselves. When the anti-British feeling swept the colonies in 1776, unknowing that a Continental Congress was meeting in Philadelphia and was on that very



day, July 4, 1776, signing a Declaration of Independence, the Fair Play Men gathered under an elm on Pine Creek (in what is now Clinton County) and declared their freedom from the British crown. The famous elm is still standing and is known as both the Tidaughton Elm and the Independence Elm. It is thought to be 500 years old. It is much wider than it is high and easily can shelter a large gathering of men under its boughs.

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18.



Lancaster  
Lancaster County

"Wheatland"

A fine old colonial mansion known as "Wheatland", built on a knoll a quarter mile west of Lancaster and within the grounds of a small landed estate and surrounded by trees several centuries old, was the home of James Buchanan, 15th President of the United States. The property is privately owned and a historian remarks (1924), "this historic spot in the hands of its private owner has lost none of its generous hospitality." Born near Mercersburg in 1791, graduated from Dickinson at 18, Buchanan spent the next three years studying law in Lancaster. Prosperous and prominent in law and politics, he had spent many years in Washington as a Congressman, Senator and Secretary of State before returning to Lancaster in 1849. It was then he bought "Wheatland" and to it removed the furniture from his quarters in Washington and his home in downtown Lancaster. A historian says Buchanan established in his new home "a residence selected for its comfort, dignity, repose, respectability and hospitality." A portly gentleman, his head inclined to one side, a peculiar top-knot of white hair making him look older than the 60-odd years he really was, Buchanan lived life to the full at Wheatland: "The birds are now singing around the house and we are enjoying a fine day in the open spring," he wrote. Absent from Wheatland from 1853 to 1856, while he served as minister to England, Buchanan returned the latter year and won the race for President of the United States. On leaving the White House in 1861, he told Abraham Lincoln: "If you are as happy on entering the house as I am on leaving it and returning home, you are the happiest man in the country." He remained at Wheatland to the end of his life, June 1, 1868.

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19.



Lancaster  
Lancaster County

Nation's Capitol.

In Lancaster's first court house, later torn down to make way for a second which was, in turn, removed to make way for the Penn Square Monument, the Continental Congress met on Saturday, September 27, 1777, just as British troops under General Howe were taking possession of Philadelphia. For months

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General Washington had been holding the British out of Philadelphia and Congress had met there as late as September 18. But at Brandywine a British victory had opened one road to the then National Capital and at Washington's urging the delegates and other government departments set out for Lancaster on the morning of the 19th. They made a roundabout trip, first going up the Delaware and thence to Bethlehem and Reading, enroute to Lancaster. The journal of Congress records only a short session in Lancaster. A letter was received from General Washington who was at Pottsgrove and the Board of War was directed to cooperate with Washington in getting arms, shoes, blankets and food for the army. President John Hancock and the twenty-six other delegates ordered the treasurer to go to York and voted to meet there themselves the following Tuesday. (See also No. 36).

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20.



Northumberland  
Northumberland County

Dr. Joseph Priestly.

A refugee from crown and church persecution in England, the celebrated chemist and teacher, Reverend Dr. Joseph Priestly, arrived in Northumberland, then a town of one hundred families, in the summer of 1794, and remained there until his death ten years later. In his laboratory that stood at the east end of a "fine frame house", built according to his own design, he carried forward his experiments in physical chemistry. The blue flame observable at the surface of burning charcoal he identified as carbon-monoxide. This was the most notable of the chemical discoveries he made in America. It was a logical sequel to his earlier (1774) discovery of oxygen and to interim discoveries of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids. As material for construction of his house in Northumberland, Priestly chose wood rather than stone. The massive pine timbers were kiln-dried in trenches according to his own plans. As a result, when graduate students of Penn State bought the structure some ten years ago, and began converting it into a museum, they found the house as solid as it was the day Priestly finished it, which was about 1796. A librarian is arranging the Priestly books and letters for public use. Priestly was past 60 years old when he arrived in the United States. He had known Benjamin Franklin in England. As a free thinker, he associated with Thomas Jefferson. His church activities gave the Unitarians (advocates of free thought) great encouragement and he founded the congregation which built a church of this denomination in Northumberland. The graves of Priestly, his wife and his son are in Northumberland.

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21.



Valley Forge  
Chester County

Washington's  
Headquarters.

In the Potts house, the home of Mrs. Deborah Hewes, formerly the widow





of Thomas Potts, General George Washington set up his headquarters for the Valley Forge camp where his army wintered in 1777-78. The headquarters were in a well-built stone house, two stories high and containing five rooms with whitewashed walls. In one of them General Washington had his office. Here is was he wrote his appeals to Congress to send clothing and food for his troops, only half of whom were able to fight. Here also Washington heard appeals by officers and friends to give up a war that they thought was already lost. While Washington debated his course, he observed that farmers in the vicinity remained sympathetic and would assist with food and other supplies. He stuck it out in the Pott's house through the terrible winter and saw the next summer bring a genuine turn for the better. The house and the encampment grounds are preserved substantially as they were at the time Washington used them. The whole of the area is maintained as a state park.

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22.



Wilkes-Barre  
Luzerne County

Wyoming Massacre.

Under the title of Forty-Fort (No. 11 in this handbook) events leading up to the "Wyoming Massacre" were sketched. It was related how local disputes over settlement rights to the fertile and beautiful valley were carried into the Revolutionary War period and how much of the man-power of the region had been drained away to supply soldiers for Washington's army. The British seized the opportunity presented by the relatively undefended valley to incite Indians from more northerly points to join with Major John Butler, a British army officer, and invade the Wyoming area. The men, women and children in the valley took alarm. The blockhouse at Forty-Fort was enlarged to include perhaps an acre of ground and was rebuilt. Everyone who could handle a weapon of any sort began training in militia groups commanded by Captain Zebulon Butler, a Connecticut soldier. The British-Indian force of some 700, known as Butler's Rangers, arrived in the valley at the end of June, 1778, and began destroying crops and killing the inhabitants. To meet the enemy, about 375 members of the militia and a few Continental Army soldiers assembled at Forty-Fort. Under Zebulon Butler's command they marched out on July 3, 1778, to battle the Rangers. Outnumbered and defeated, they were massacred as they tried to escape. Some 14 who were captured were arranged around one large boulder, since known as "Bloody Rock". There a fierce squaw knocked them in the head with a maul-shaped wooden club. The British and Indians looted the entire Valley, burned the houses of settlers and massacred many of them. Word of the outrage spread everywhere, even to France and helped turn French sympathy toward the American Colonists.

(See also No. 55 in this handbook.)

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23.



Perryopolis  
Fayette County

Washington's  
Flour Mill.





Twelve miles up the Youghiogheny River from Perryopolis, at the present New Haven, George Washington built one of the first grist mills to be erected west of the Alleghenies. A mountain stream which became known as Washington's Run supplied water power in wet seasons. The stone for the mill building was dug from nearby quarries. Workers lived in a blockhouse to make themselves safe from Indians. Two years in the building, the mill was put in operation in 1776. A letter from Valentine Crawford telling of the event reached General Washington shortly after the battle of Long Island. On his last trip to the west of the Alleghenies, a trip which he said was made to look after his land holdings and to see what might be done to get some profit out of them, Washington visited the old mill on September 13, 1784. In 1789 he leased the property to Colonel Israel Shreve, whose heirs later bought it. Today the mill is referred to by its old name, Washington's Mill. Portions of the original structure remained in the mill which was running as late as 1905, but which is now falling to ruins. The mill race as laid out by Washington was never changed and a new dam, when built, was put on the site of the original one. The property changed owners several times since Washington first took it as a grant for his services in the French and Indian Wars.

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24.



Philadelphia  
Philadelphia County

Betsy Ross' House.

In this building, located at 239 Arch Street and constructed in 1701, the first American flag was made. Betty Griscom, a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Griscom, was born January 1st, 1752. She married John Ross who died in 1776 as the result of an explosion at the wharf where he was serving as a volunteer. Betsy, who then operated a small upholstery shop and did needlework, was visited one morning early in June 1776 by Colonel George Ross, George Washington and Robert Morris who showed her a rough design of a flag with thirteen stripes and thirteen stars and asked her if she could reproduce it. She replied that she would try and the next day the American flag was finished, to the great pleasure of General Washington.

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25.



Bedford  
Bedford County

Washington's  
Headquarters.

The Espy House, a stone residence put up prior to 1770, was used as headquarters by Washington in October, 1794, during the Whisky Rebellion. The structure stands on Pitt Street and is now used as a bakery. When whisky makers in Western Pennsylvania refused to pay the young Federal Government a tax of four cents a gallon and organized to resist collection, President Washington saw the need to assert the authority of the Government and called for 13,000 troops to put down the "rebellion." When Washington

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the study area. It includes information about the location of the study area, the population of the study area, and the characteristics of the study area. It also discusses the data sources used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a detailed description of the study results. It includes information about the findings of the study, the conclusions drawn from the findings, and the implications of the findings. It also discusses the limitations of the study and the need for further research.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and recommendations section. It summarizes the main findings of the study and provides recommendations for future research and policy. It also discusses the overall impact of the study and the need for further research.

5. The fifth part of the report is a bibliography section. It lists the references used in the study, including books, articles, and other sources. It also includes a list of the authors of the study and a list of the institutions involved in the study.

6. The sixth part of the report is an appendix section. It includes additional information related to the study, such as maps, tables, and figures. It also includes a list of the authors of the study and a list of the institutions involved in the study.

7. The seventh part of the report is a glossary section. It defines the key terms used in the study and provides a list of the authors of the study and a list of the institutions involved in the study.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of the authors of the study and a list of the institutions involved in the study. It also includes a list of the authors of the study and a list of the institutions involved in the study.

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and the Army's Commander, General Henry Lee, reached the Espy House on October 17, a salute of 15 guns was fired. Then the business of rounding up whisky tax-dodgers was resumed and pushed forward so hard that within four days Washington saw the army had the situation in hand and he could return to the National Capitol. Of the whole affair, Washington wrote: "The contest decided that a small portion of the United States could not dictate to the whole Union."

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26.

Ephrata,  
Lancaster County

Ephrata Cloisters.

Near the midway point on the main highway from Lancaster to Reading is Ephrata, a community which takes its name from one of the strangest religious sects founded in Colonial times. Surviving the original sect are three buildings of extraordinary construction. All are wooden, put together without nails, and insulated with a mixture of grass and clay lightly coated with lime. Thus protected against vermin and decay, the structures exist to this day in much of their original state. A South German baker boy who developed into a religious mystic and emigrated to America to be free to follow his conscience, John Conrad Beissel drew to his hermit-like cave on the banks of the spring-fed Cocalico Creek so many men and women followers that ground had to be purchased for the building of houses in which to shelter them and as sites for farming and manufacturing activities. A genius in his way, Biessel composed hymns for anti-phonial singing in an original manner. The women took the tenor as well as soprano and contralto parts, leaving to the men the bass only. This writing and singing of hymns were only a portion of the unusual developments that came from the intense energies of a community mostly pledged to celibacy. Shortly after the construction of the first building — a three story combination of residence and meeting house — in 1735, a printing press was set up and religious books in the German language issued. A Sunday School was instituted and a distinctive dress — much like that of the White Friars — designed and adopted. At the height of its activities and prestige the original Ephrata had 300 living in what amounted to a commune. They farmed their own acres and helped others in the neighborhood to build and carry on. Charities were extensive and practical. In the Revolutionary War the Chapel was turned into a hospital for 500 Colonial soldiers wounded at Brandywine. The three distinctive buildings that remain on the site of old Ephrata are still referred to as The Kloster, as Brother's House and as Sister's House. The Kloster is now a meeting house for German Seventh-day Baptists, successors to Beissel's religious activities.

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27.



Harrisburg  
Dauphin County

Paxton Church.

This building, erected in 1740, is the oldest Presbyterian Church in continuous use in Pennsylvania, and possibly is the oldest in that category in the United States. In the graveyard adjoining the church lie buried soldiers of the French and Indian, Revolutionary, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American and first World Wars. Here are buried the church's first minister, Parson John Elder; William Maclay, first United States Senator from Pennsylvania; Mrs. Alexander Stewart (nee Mary Dinwiddie) sister of the famous Virginia Governor, and John Harris, founder of Harrisburg. The section in which the church stands is known as "Paxtang." The walls of the building are today in essentially the same condition as when constructed 200 years ago. Its blocks of irregular limestone are held together by mortar as hard as the stones themselves. For several decades the tightly packed ground was the meeting place's only floor. Logs formed the seats. Not until 1808 were stoves placed in the church. The church is surrounded by an oak grove of eight acres, fringed with Tartarian honeysuckle. In earliest days, according to an account left by Parson Elder, there were years when every man attending church carried a rifle with him for defense against sudden Indian attacks. The women of the congregation were noted for their cookery and a volume published in 1913 gives many of their famous recipes.

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28.



Carlisle  
Cumberland County

Hessian Guard House.

Hessian prisoners taken by Washington at Trenton late in 1776 were marched west to Carlisle and held prisoners. They were set to work the following summer in enlarging the facilities of the Army post. Among other buildings they put up a stone one which became known as the "Guard House". It stands on the southeast entrance of Carlisle Barracks where the U. S. Army Medical Field Service School is located. The Guard House from 1777 to 1789 was part of a military post, then for years cavalry had it as a post. Artillery had it from 1872 to 1879. From 1879 to 1918 it was used by the Carlisle Indian School.

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29.



Erie  
Erie County

Fort Le Bouef.

Originally built by the French at Waterford, Fort Le Bouef was abandoned by them in 1759. The next year the English took possession and rebuilt it. When organized attacks were made by Pontiac (three years later) the fort consisted of a simple, ill-constructed blockhouse occupied by Ensign Price, two corporals and eleven privates. They were short of ammunition. Five Indians who had been given shelter by Price returned with a band of thirty and attacked the fort, June 17, 1763. Their flaming arrows set fire to the fort, but Price and his men escaped under cover of darkness through a rear entrance and reached Fort Duquesne.

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30.



Johnstown  
Cambria County

Johnstown Flood.

South Fork Dam on the Conemaugh, impounding Conemaugh Lake, which when full is two and one half miles long, first broke in 1882, causing, however, little damage. The second break, in 1889, caused the terrible Johnstown Flood. Swollen with heavy rains the huge lake swept down the Conemaugh Valley submerging portions of Johnstown and outlying towns. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-five lives were lost and the damage was estimated at ten million dollars.

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31.



Cresson  
Cambria County

Birthplace of  
Adm. Robert E. Peary.

Robert Edwin Peary was born on the sixth of May, <sup>1856</sup>1856, a son of Charles N. and Mary (Wiley) Peary, at Cresson. His ancestors were an old family of Maine lumberman of French and Anglo Saxon blood. His father died when Peary was only three and his mother returned to Portland, Maine. Here he spent his youth. Robert's mother went to college with him, and was his chum and most intimate friend. He graduated from Bowdoin College, became a land surveyor in 1879 and later became a Civil Engineer with the U. S. Navy. Peary made several expeditions toward the North Pole before he finally succeeded in reaching it on April 6, 1909. He wrote in his diary, "The Pole at last, the prize of three centuries. My dream and goal for twenty years. Mine at last!"





I cannot bring myself to realize it. It seems all so simple and commonplace."

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32.



Pittsburgh  
Allegheny County

Fort Pitt.

The rivalry between the British and the French over Indian trade reached an acute stage about 1740. The British scored a ten-strike in 1748 when Conrad Weiser, an interpreter whom the Indians trusted, was sent to Logtown, 18 miles down river from Pittsburgh, with gifts for the Indians. He got them to make a treaty of friendship with the province of Pennsylvania. At about the same time Virginia business men, among whom were two of George Washington's brothers, obtained a grant of 500,000 acres on the south bank of the Ohio from the English crown and formed the Ohio Company to exploit their holdings. The Ohio Company sent Christopher Gist to Logtown in 1751 for another treaty with the Indians. The French began to edge down toward the site of future Pittsburgh from the direction of Erie. In 1754 matters got so hot that the Governor of Virginia, with the consent of the Governor of Pennsylvania, sent a small force to the "forks of the Ohio" and started building Fort Pitt. The French surprised the workers, took over the site and themselves erected Fort Duquesne. Braddock tried to capture it in 1755 and Forbes did take it in 1758 and gave it the name "Fort Pitt". The blockhouse is the only remaining part of Fort Pitt, built in 1764, by Colonel Bouquet. Is known as the "Redoubt", is still standing between the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, near the "Point."

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33.



Philadelphia  
Philadelphia County

Independence Hall.

The Assembly of Pennsylvania, governing the colony after its settlement by the English, met in various Philadelphia places, such as the Quaker meeting-house, in private houses, in schoolrooms, and after the purchase of the State House lots, for about five years in a building there at the time of the purchase. As the city grew it became evident to the Provincial Government of Pennsylvania that there should be provided a permanent and commodious building for the sessions held by the assembly and for the accommodation of the courts and the public offices of the Colony. Two thousand pounds were appropriated in 1729, but the building was not commenced until the summer of 1732. It was completed in 1741. It is said that the building was built by Andrew Hamilton according to plans he drew. As originally designed and constructed, there was neither tower nor steeple, nor were arrangements made for the staircase. On March 24, 1733, it was ordered that two additional buildings, for the reception of the papers and records of the Province, should be constructed,



forming wings on each side of the main structure. The eastern wing was built in 1735-36 and occupied by the registrars-general, or custodian of original wills and the recorder of deeds. The western wing was completed in 1739 and called Provincial Hall. On January 27, 1750, the Assembly ordered an addition on the south side to contain a stairway, with a suitable place to hang a bell; it was finished in 1753. Here, July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was signed by Congress, it was in the last room of the first floor that the Declaration was drawn up and signed. The woodwork of the tower was removed in 1781 on account of decay, and covered with a trip-roof, above which was placed a short spire with a weather-cock. It was in this steeple the Liberty Bell was hung. It was rung only upon particular occasions after the steeple was taken down.

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34.



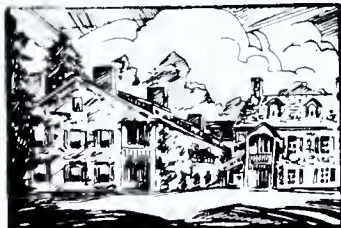
Womelsdorf  
Berks County

Conrad Weiser  
Homestead.

To the four-windowed and cellar-doored front of Conrad Weiser's stone homestead one mile east of Womelsdorf (suburb of Reading) white settlers and Indians alike bent their steps for over 30 of the most vital years in history of Colonial development. From 1729 until his death in 1760 Weiser acted as official intermediary-interpreter and later as a judge in the Tulpehocken (land of Turtles) region. He won and held the complete confidence of the Indians, whose language he mastered as a youth when he lived for many months in a Mohawk village. Weiser's father was invited by Governor Keith of Pennsylvania to remove from the German settlement in Schcharie, New York, and to settle on Tulpehocken Creek. Young Conrad Weiser developed skill in controlling the Indian policy of Colonial Pennsylvania, and the South, and thereby postponed the threatened rupture of the Six Nations until the English Colonies had made ample preparations to deal with the French. The Weiser homestead was purchased by an association of Berks County citizens and after being improved was turned over to the State's Department of Forests and Waters as a Memorial Park. Weiser's grave is on this tract.

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35.



New Geneva  
Fayette County

Friendship Hill.

A celebrated 700-acre estate, "Friendship Hill", homestead of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson and Madison, is situated southeast of New Geneva in Springhill Township, Fayette County. Gallatin built the house in 1823. LaFayette visited there two years later. Gallatin drew plans for the house but before it could be erected he went to England as the American Minister. He left his son in charge. The young man consulted with an





uncle and changed the plans. Upon Gallatin's return, at first sight of the house, he exclaimed: "Which is the front?" In a humorous letter to his daughter, Gallatin described the architecture as Hispano-Teutonic with inside arrangements mixed Dutch and French. He sold the house in 1832. The Friendship Hill Association was formed in 1927 to purchase the property. The homestead is finely preserved and surrounded by primitive forest growth.

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36.



York  
York County

Nation's Capital City.

In their flight to escape capture by the British in Philadelphia, all but two delegates to the Continental Congress set out on horseback, first for Lancaster and thence ~~on~~ to York. John Hancock arrived in York in a chaise, Joseph Jones of Virginia in a carriage borrowed from General Washington. All had breathed easier <sup>after</sup> they had been ferried across the Susquehanna and had put that broad river between them and the British. On the morning of September 30, 1777, Congress was convened in York. The city became the National Capital and so remained until the following summer. At York the delegates to Congress found a substantial court-house available for their sessions but other government departments had to hold forth in private dwellings and offices. Lodgings were hard to get in the then small village of 286 houses and a few taverns. The court-house, built 22 years before, was of brick, 55' x 45', with a double-door main entrance. President Hancock of Congress occupied the judge's chair in the court room. The very day it reached York, Congress got word that General Gates was winning against Burgoyne, near Saratoga. This news helped offset the gloom the delegates felt over the loss of Philadelphia. In addition to setting up a press to print money and documents, Congress drew up the first proclamation for a National day of Thanksgiving. That proclamation was voted November 12, 1777 and Thanksgiving was observed the following December 18. The darkest winter of the Revolution followed. Washington and the army survived Valley Forge and the British had to evacuate Philadelphia. On June 27, 1778, Congress quit York and returned to Philadelphia.

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37.



Pittsburgh  
Allegheny County

Stephen Foster's  
Birthplace.

Shortly after July 4, 1833, the day he had celebrated his seventh birthday, Stephen Collins Foster astonished the proprietors of a Pittsburgh music store by taking up a flageolet and picking out the tune, "Hail Columbia", in perfect time and rythm. He had never before seen a flageolet or flute. This was but one of the early exhibitions of a bent for music that the child gave



to those who saw him playing around the "White Cottage" in which he had been born and on the site of which The Foster Memorial Home now stands in Pittsburgh. Schoolmates paid him to sing folksongs for their "amateur" show. At 10 years of age he wrote his father, asking for a "comic song". At 13 he had written "Tioga Waltz", scored for four flutes, and had helped to play it at Athens Academy, where his studies did not include music. In fact, he had promised his brother, William, a civil engineer, not to pay any attention to music until after 8 o'clock of evenings. From Athens Academy the lad went to Washington-Jefferson College and stayed only a short time. The genius which was to make him an immortal writer of songs forced him to turn from all other studies and to begin to compose. He did yield to another brother's urging to clerk for him in a store at Cincinnati. As he kept books (and he kept them perfectly) he composed both words and music of songs, among them "Oh, Susanna" and "Uncle Ned". The year he was married, 1851, he wrote "Suwanee River". In all, he composed 175 songs, mostly before his thirtieth year. He died as the direct result of an accident, in New York City, when only 37 years old. His genius was that of voicing in song the melancholy longing felt by every human heart. His style was original and has never successfully been imitated.

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38.



Gettysburg  
Adams County

Gettysburg Battlefield.

When General Robert E. Lee led his Army of Virginia, 73,000 strong, into Pennsylvania in 1863 and began destroying blast furnaces, mills and railroads which were making supplies for the Northern Armies, General Meade elected to meet Lee in the vicinity of Gettysburg. Here on about 25 square miles of ground where basic rocks formed some high knobs and offered natural protection for troops, the two forces met. The battle raged for three days, July 1, 2, and 3. Lee withdrew and Meade did not pursue. Each side suffered heavy losses, the killed alone totaling 52,000. The battle turned out to be the crucial one of the war. The site of the conflict is preserved as a national park and museum.

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39.



Washington Crossing  
Bucks County

Washington Crossing  
the Delaware.

As the first year (1776) of the war by the American Colonies against the British drew to a close, Washington faced disheartening conditions. He had been forced to retreat with his army from New York across New Jersey and to put the Delaware River between himself and his foes. The Hessian troops that formed part of the British forces had reached Trenton and were waiting for the







river to freeze over to continue their pursuit. Washington had collected all the boats and boat-building material all up and down the river and taken them to the west bank and thus balked pursuit. Washington badly need a victory to rally army morale and the country's belief in the Revolution. He decided to make a surprise attack on the Hessians. This involved crossing the ice-filled Delaware. Ordered to make crossings at three places, the American troops were able to do so only at one point. This was at McConkey's Ferry (formerly Taylorsville, now Washington's Crossing) eight miles up river from Trenton. Washington, in person, led in the crossing at this point. Among the boats used in ferrying the troops over were long canoe-shaped Durham boats that ordinarily carried iron ore. These stood up against the grinding ice. The crossing began at nightfall on Christmas Day, 1776, and consumed ten hours. The weather in late afternoon was described as "fearfully cold and raw and a snowstorm setting in." Soldiers who had no shoes either went barefoot or tied old rags around their feet. But none complained; all carried out the secret crossing in silence and complete darkness. Fisherman-soldiers from Marblehead, Massachusetts, were vitally helpful in the boating. The snow storm burst into fury an hour before midnight. By 3.00 A.M. (December 26) all men, horses and artillery were across the Delaware and ready to march for Trenton. Five hours later the 1400 Hessians were caught off-guard after their long night of Christmas festivities. In addition to 1000 prisoners and their cannon, Washington took the Hessians' stores of provisions. These were hauled up the ferry crossing and taken back into Pennsylvania. The victory did what Washington had hoped for — sparked the Revolution for another year.

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40.



Carlisle  
Cumberland County

"Molly Pitcher"

Mary Ludwig Hays, better known as "Molly Pitcher" was born on October 13, 1754, in Mercer County, New Jersey. At the age of fifteen she was brought to Carlisle by Mrs. William Irvine with whom she worked as a domestic. She married John Casper Hays, a barber, at the age of sixteen. To prevent the movement of the British in New York, Washington marched his troops again into New Jersey, and the battle of Monmouth was fought on the 28th of June, 1778. Molly, at that time, was twenty-four. The day was one of the hottest in years and many soldiers died of thirst while other's tongues were swollen so as to protrude from the mouth. While the battle was in progress Molly carried water for the thirsting soldiers. Back and forth she went, unsheltered, under fire. Her husband was wounded and the cannon was ordered to the rear and would have been taken off the field had not Molly bravely sprung to her husband's place and so kept the gun in action.

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41.



Shackamaxon  
Philadelphia County

William Penn's Treaty.

Shackamaxon, an Indian name for one of their villages on the site of the present Kensington. The treaty is supposed to have been effected near the close of November, 1682. The purpose of the "Great Treaty", as it was called, was to create in the savage nature a love of civilized society, foster trade and open sale of goods in the market place; to bring about a better understanding between the Indian and the white man so that they might live in peace with one another. These were the objectives of the treaty, as William Penn explained them under the Shackamaxon elm. The Indians promised to live in peace with Penn and his government "as long as the sun gives light". The covenant on both sides was faithfully kept. The Indian Chiefs presented Penn with a belt of wampum. This is preserved in the Pennsylvania Historical Society's Museum in Philadelphia. An elaborate diorama of the treaty scene was made by the WPA in 1940 for the Atwater-Kent public museum in Philadelphia.

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42.



Venengo  
Franklin County

Fort Venango Massacre.

Pontiac, a famous chief of the Ottawas, was early in the service of the French. In May, 1763, he fostered a conspiracy whereby practically all the Indians from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico were to make a concerted attack upon the English along the whole interior frontier. Fort Venango, built by the English in 1760, was one of the forts attacked. The Indians gained entrance to the stockade as friends, then tomahawked the surprised garrison. Not a man escaped. A marker has been placed on the site. The old well of the fort is beneath a brick house at 8th and Elk Streets, Franklin.

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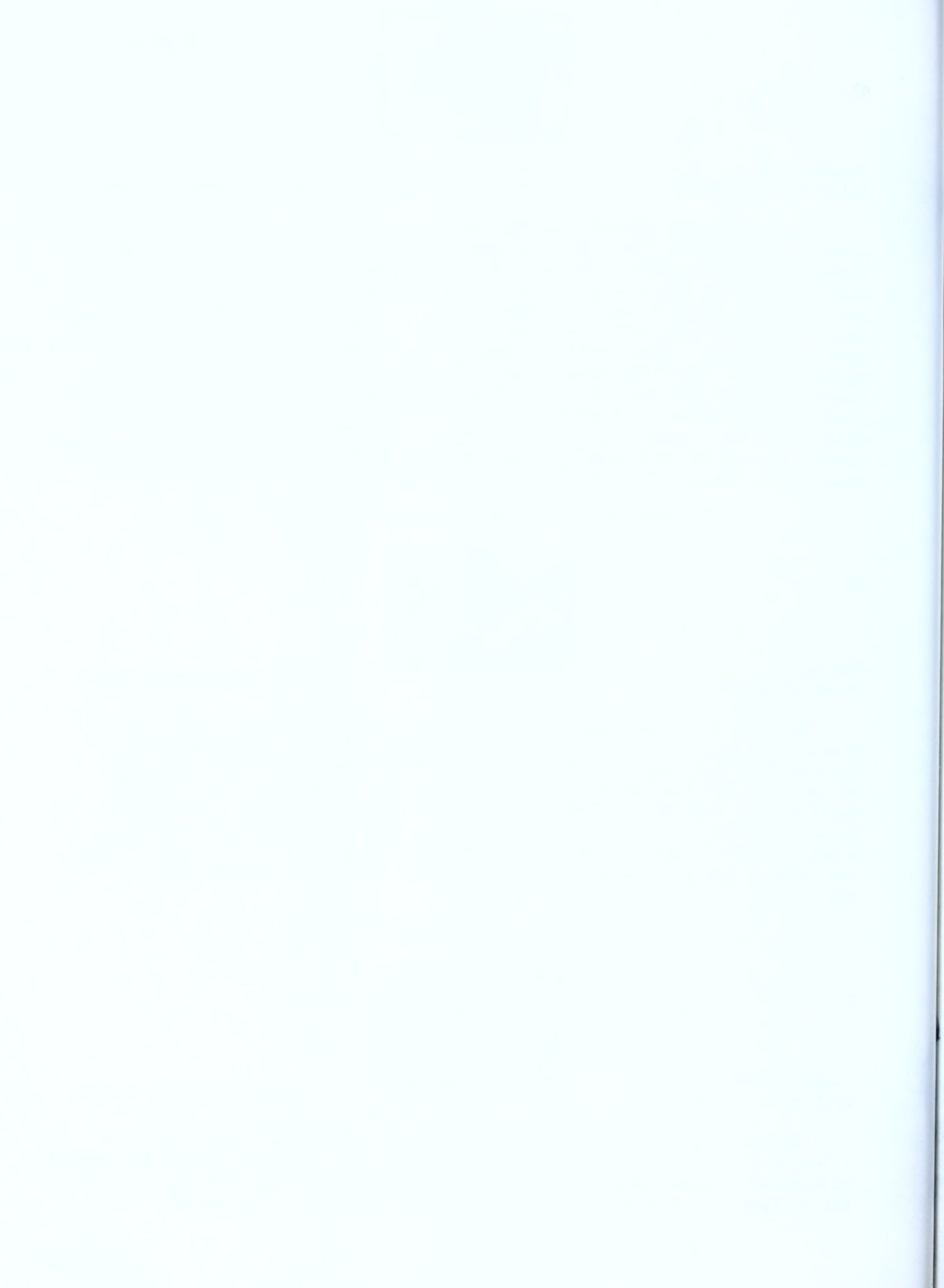
43.



Punxsutawney  
Jefferson County

Indian Meeting Ground.

Situated in an area of dense forests that swarmed with game and contained many streams that watered the crops of corn, bean and squash the squaws cultivated, Punxsutawney existed as a large Indian village and meeting place for centuries. It had but one drawback, the "punxsu" — Indian name for





gnat or mosquito — swarmed there in the summer. The point probably figured in Indian wars — possibly conflicts between the western Delawares and the Iroquois — because the Indians maintained a 10-acre stockade to protect their storehouses, structures they built from bark. They cultivated several hundred acres of land. Among famous Seneca chiefs who were known at Punxsutawney were Complanter and Guyasuta. Complanter was a half-breed who captured his own father in a raid and tried vainly to get him to give up life among the white settlers and come live with the Indians. As a result of treaties the Indians surrendered their fine townsite and hunting grounds to colonists. Among the early settlers was a great hunter, William Long. Tradition credits him with killing 10 bears in one day. In all, it is said, in his life time he brought down 400 bears, 3,000 deer, 700 wildcats, 2,000 wolves, 125 elk and 50 panthers. He carried the same sort of a long-barrelled rifle Daniel Boone used.

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44.



Carlisle  
Cumberland County

Indian Treaty.

On September 25, 1753, a meeting was held here with the Indians for the purpose of drawing up a treaty, during which Indians of a number of tribes stated their grievances, mainly charges of unfairness in dealing with traders. Richard Peters, Benjamin Franklin and Isaac Norris were the commissioners appointed by Governor Hamilton to conduct the conference. In June of 1756 another meeting was held at the same place for the purpose of gaining the assistance of the Indians in conducting a war against the French and their allies. This session followed the defeat of Braddock and the disaffection of Indians in the western part of the State. Governor Norris headed the provincial commission. Of seven Indians who attended, only one was from the important Six Nations. The Delawares were represented by two. The council deliberations revealed that hostility toward the Colonists and British was confined to portions of two tribes. A Proclamation of War against the Delawares by the provinces promised 150 Spanish dollars for each Delaware male Indian captive over 12 years of age and lesser rewards for women, juveniles and their scalps. Few such rewards were claimed and not long afterward the declaration of war against both the French and Indians was made and preparations begun to take Fort Duquesne.

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45.



Gettysburg  
Adams County

Lincoln's Address.

Abraham Lincoln made many notable speeches in Pennsylvania. On his inaugural journey from Springfield to Washington he spoke in Philadelphia in

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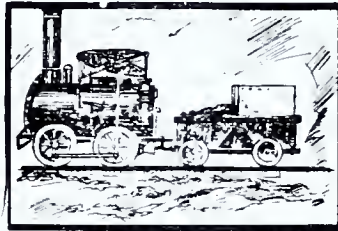
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Independence Hall. But the most famous of all his addresses as President was delivered November 19th, 1863, at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery on the battlefield of Gettysburg. It is thought that while on the train, leaving Washington at noon on Wednesday, November 18th, 1863, and arriving in Gettysburg about dark of the same day, that Lincoln retired to a seat by himself, and wrote his immortal address. "Its delivery was more solemn and impressive than is possible to conceive from its perusal," Bates writes. Arnold says, "Before the last sentence was completed, a thrill of feeling like an electric spark pervaded the crowd." As he concluded, and the tears and sobs and cheers which expressed the emotions of the people subsided, Lincoln turned to Edward Everett, who was supposed to be the orator of the day, and grasping his hand, said, "I congratulate you on your success". Everett gratefully replied, "Ah! Mr. President, how gladly would I exchange all my hundred pages to have been the author of your twenty lines." Not until the war itself had ended and the great leader had fallen did the nation realize that this speech had given to Gettysburg another claim to immortality and to American eloquence its highest glory. (See also No. 38.)

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46.



Honesdale  
Wayne County

"The Stourbridge Lion"

In the early days anthracite coal was taken by sled from Carbondale through Rixs Gap to Lackawanna, a distance of twenty miles, whence it was shipped by raft to Philadelphia. One of the first railroad lines in the state was built for the transportation of coal from Carbondale to Honesdale. On August 8, 1829, the first locomotive to turn a wheel by steam on a track in America made its initial run from Honesdale to Seelyville, a distance of a little more than a mile. At the throttle was Horatio Allen, resident engineer of the summit level of the D. & H. canal in 1824. He studied the workings of steam locomotives then appearing in England. In 1827 he went to England, ran the locomotives and gave a company in Stourbridge a contract for three. The first arrived in May, 1829. On its boiler front was painted the head of a lion. The engine was placed on the track August 7, 1829. Allen took the "Lion" for a six-mile spin. The Lion is now on exhibition in Smithsonian Institute.

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47.



Liverpool  
Perry County

Pennsylvania Canal.

Until the advent of the railroads, the Pennsylvania Canal, which was built by the state, was a principal carrier of freight and passengers between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Liverpool was a very important point on the great canal.



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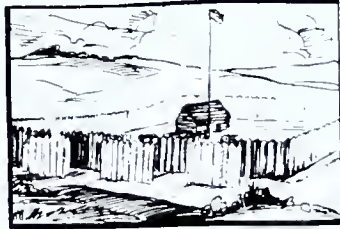
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Almost its entire population was made up of boatmen. The canal made principal use of the Susquehanna, Juniata and Kiskiminetas rivers. It fell into disuse in the mid-years of the last century, following construction of railroad lines.

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48.



Uniontown  
Fayette County

Fort Necessity.

Faced by superior French forces as he led his small army into Fayette County, in a thrust westward in 1753, George Washington hurriedly built a log stockade in "Great Meadows", near Uniontown. He named it Fort Necessity. Here he underwent his first battle, July 3. At the end of a day of heavy rainfall, the men under Washington found their powder had got too damp to keep up firing. A truce was arranged with the French. Washington marched his men back eastward to await a later successful campaign to capture the site of Pittsburgh. The fight at Fort Necessity alarmed the French and helped to precipitate the Seven Years War in which many Colonials got training they used in fighting The Revolutionary War a little later.

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49.



Emporium  
Cameron County

Typical Pennsylvania  
Sawmill.

Pennsylvania's earliest industries arose from the primary demands of the people for food and shelter. Grist mills and sawmills supplied the first manufactured products. Sawmills appeared as early as 1683, and increased until they were found in all settled parts of the colony on the inland streams. Almost the entire surface of Pennsylvania was covered by one vast forest, and choice timber was to be found everywhere. Starting in a small way to supply local demands the manufacture of lumber developed into an important industry and supplied Europe and the West Indies. Therefore, lumbering played an important part in Pennsylvania's early history; the illustration shown is that of a portable mill which was moved as the timber was cut in that region. After 1815 stream driven machinery began to be employed.

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50.



Lancaster  
Lancaster County

Pennsylvania Rifle.



Here in the early days of this country was made the "Pennsylvania Rifle", which, strange as it may seem, was generally known as "The Kentucky Rifle". This rifle, which was used by many frontiersmen, among them Daniel Boone, played an important part in the War of Independence and the early history of the country. Andrew Jackson, who owned and hunted with a "Youmans" rifle made on the Lancaster pattern, put soldiers carrying this same make of rifle in the "hot spot" at the battle of New Orleans. These riflemen killed and wounded 3,000 British and themselves had but 21 men hit. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War the Continental Congress took control of the Lancaster gunmakers and absorbed all the production. The rifle was almost 5 feet long, with octagonal barrel and used around 50 balls to the pound of lead. The length of the barrel gave unusual range and accuracy. Each gun came from a bar of virgin iron, hand forged into a barrel and laboriously bored.

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51,



Kennett Square  
Chester County

Mushrooms.

The swing of the American appetite toward the mushroom (vegetable beef-steak) caused a district centering at Kennett Square to become the national leader in the production of this valuable foodstuff. About three-fourths of the mushrooms grown in the United States are trucked from this area to city markets. Commercial production is confined to one species, *Agaricus Campestris* L., although many other kinds of fleshy fungi grow wild and are splendid as food. In the Kennett Square district the mushroom is grown in special low-ceilinged structures and in glass greenhouses. (Darkness is not required for successful mushroom growth). The houses are regularly disinfected to keep harmful bacterial life under control. A poisonous toadstool, which grows almost always in woods, resembles the edible meadow mushroom, which thrives best in old meadows and never in the woods. The poisonous toadstool is tall and conspicuous and its long stem is generally bulbous at its base. The edible meadow mushroom is short and squatty and its short stem is not bulbous at the base. The poisonous toadstool often has a colored cap and colored gills, the edible meadow mushroom has a white to brownish cap and gills that are pink at first and then dark chocolate-brown. The poisonous toadstool has white spores, the meadow mushroom purple-brown spores. A mushroom "farm" is generally supposed to cover at the very least 40,000 square feet of bed surface and this may involve an investment of probably \$15,000.

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52.



Cornwall  
Lebanon County

Iron Ore Mines.





A geological freak, the thick deposits of black magnetite iron ore at Cornwall have been mined for over 200 years and still yield for the present owners, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, at an average rate of perhaps 500,000 tons yearly. The Cornwall mines became the property of Peter Grub not many years prior to the date he built Cornwall Furnace in 1742. Erection of forges and other furnaces followed. Prior to the Revolutionary War Cornwall pig iron and bar iron both were being exported, as well as being made into articles for the American colonists. When the Revolutionary War cut off their exports, the Cornwall and other Pennsylvania iron works turned out iron cannon, shot, and steel weapons for Washington's armies. Although the output of these furnaces and forges was but a few thousand tons a year, the production was sufficient to supply the needs of the Colonial troops and to win the war. The continued production of iron ore at Cornwall may be significant. A concentration process employed there might be applicable elsewhere in handling the state's remaining large deposits of "lean" iron ore, should the richer Lake Superior deposits become scarce some decades hence.

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53.



Quarryville  
Lancaster County

Birthplace of  
Robert Fulton.

At the family home in what is now Quarryville, Lancaster County, Robert Fulton, in 1778, built a paddle-wheel and applied it successfully to a small boat. He was then 13 years old. In principle, this was the paddle-wheel he constructed and used to propel what is generally known as "America's first successful steamboat, that which steamed up the Hudson in mid-August, 1807. While Fulton was growing up and during the early years of his manhood he invented many devices adaptable to manufacture and development of water transportation. In Paris he studied drawing with Benjamin West and even tried his hand at painting. On a trip to London he inspected a steam engine of a type he thought could be mounted on a boat. He ordered one delivered to him in New York. This he installed on the Clermont, to inaugurate steamboat transportation.

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54.



Birdsboro  
Berks County

Birthplace of  
Daniel Boone.

Daniel Boone was born in Oley Township, near Birdsboro, Berks County, on October 22, 1734. He was the sixth child of Squire and Sarah Boone. He acquired at an early age the accomplishments of a hunter and woodsman. In 1752 Boone's family moved to North Carolina. The new residence was near Holman's Ford, on the Yadkin River, eight miles from Wilkesboro. In 1755 he married



Rebecca Bryan. Daniel Boone was the most famous of American pioneers and backwoodsman. He was a wagoner and blacksmith in Braddock's disastrous expedition. In 1769 he had been engaged to explore the Kentucky country thoroughly, to negotiate with the Cherokees for a large tract of land and to open up the wilderness road and to escort settlers to the new colony of Transylvania. He displayed immense resourcefulness, daring and perseverance in his explorations. He established and defended important border posts. He made occasional long trapping expeditions into Kansas and once to Yellowstone. He died on September 26, 1820, at the age of 85. Captain Hankins Boone, a brother to Daniel, once owned Orme's Kirk, a tract on which Williamsport is now located. Captain Boone was killed in a battle at Fort Freeland, in 1779.

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55.



Lycoming Creek  
Lycoming County

Indian Massacre.

In connection with other attacks on Susquehanna River valley settlers, to which Indians were incited by the British in 1778, a massacre occurred at or not very distant from a point where West Fourth Street crosses the stream which flows down Cemetery Street in Williamsport. A bronze tablet mounted on a boulder tells of the happening. Word that Indians were to raid their valley reached the Peter Smith, William King and other families at the little Northumberland settlement. Six men, two women and eight children were put into wagons and started for Lycoming (Williamsport) where there was a stockade. Indians who were attached to the party led by Joseph Brant ambushed the settlers' wagons as they neared the Lycoming fort, on June 10. Particularly pathetic was the case of Mrs. William King and her two daughters, Ruth and Sarah. Their father was stationed at the fort which they were trying to reach. The mother was slain and the girls carried off as captives. Many years later their father found them and took them back to Williamsport.

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56.



Manheim  
Lancaster County

"Old Rose Church"  
(Zion Lutheran)

Baron Henry William Stiegel deeded the lot, upon which the church stands, to the Manheim Lutherans in 1772, for five shillings, together with annual rental of "one red rose". This pledge of the church is fulfilled each year on the second Sunday in June. Stiegel built at Manheim the first successful glass factory in America. It was famous for its colored glass. The Baron also owned and operated Elizabeth Furnace and is credited with producing the province's first iron stoves for wood burning. The Baron lived in a palatial Colonial house in Manheim and lived extravagantly. He lost most of his prop-







erty through sheriff's sales. Many of the structures he erected in Mannheim are intact. They were built of imported brick and the oaken floor in one of them was said (in 1893) to be good for "100 years more."

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57.



Germantown  
Philadelphia County

Birthplace of  
David Rittenhouse.

Born in 1732 in a stone house that still stands on the banks of the Wissahickon, David Rittenhouse was set to the plough on his father's farm at Norristown when 14 years old. He kept an eye on the sun and drew strange marks on the plow handles. These were the results of his study of books on calculation and geometry left him by his uncle, David Williams. The boy was mathematically and mechanically minded. Before he was ten years old he had made a miniature water-mill and by the time he was 17 he had constructed clocks of both metal and wood. Pater Rittenhouse couldn't argue young Davy out of his desire for figuring and drawing, and his mid-night reading habits. In the end the youngster got the father to build him a roadside shop in which he could make clocks to his heart's content. He made good ones and sold them. In the last year of his teens a stroke of luck happened. His sister Esther married a tutor connected with the University of Pennsylvania. This brother-in-law, Thomas Borton, found David already known over the neighborhood as an astronomer. He supplied more books and some instruction. Rittenhouse desired to design chronometers and other instruments for use in astronomical calculations that surveyors had to make. He did these very things and, in addition, became a surveyor himself. The Proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania employed him, in 1763, to lay out the 12-mile radius around New Castle which forms the boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware. In 1769 he located the point where the 41st parallel latitude, the boundary between Pennsylvania and New York, strikes the Delaware River. That same year he observed the transit of Venus across the face of the sun, a world-acclaimed feat. He entered Colonial public life, became Professor of Astronomy at the University of Pennsylvania, Director of the U. S. Mint and President of the Philosophical Society.

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58.



Pine Grove Furnace  
Cumberland County

Pine Grove Furnace.

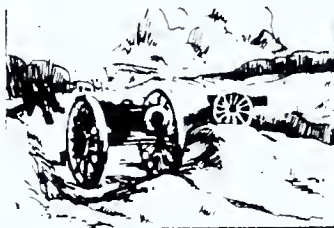
On the top of South Mountain, by the rushing waters of Mountain Creek, midway between Carlisle and Gettysburg, Pine Grove Furnace was built about 1764 by George Stevenson, Robert Thornburg (h) and John Arthur. It was probably the third iron furnace built west of the Susquehanna. The furnace reduced brown hematite ore to pig iron and its product was used, among other



things, to repair arms of the Provincial troops, according to orders Governor John Penn issued in 1764. Around Pine Grove Furnace the workers lived in log and plaster cottages and raised their own garden stuff, chickens and pigs. The furnace owners maintained a general store and the whole of their establishment was known as a "plantation." The picturesque site and surroundings of the historic furnace are now owned by the state and managed by the Department of Forests and Waters.

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60.



Chadds Ford  
Delaware County

Brandywine.

Determined to take Philadelphia, the "rebel capital", General William Howe, sailed an army of 18,000 in 300 ships up the Chesapeake and debarked at Elkton the last week in August, 1777. General Washington hurried his army through Philadelphia to meet the threat. He took position at Chadds Ford on the left bank of Brandywine Creek. Among the officers in the American army were Lafayette and several other Frenchmen. Washington was outnumbered by half and probably would not have risked battle at Chadds Ford had Congress not urged him to seek an early victory. At any rate, on September 11, Howe's forces moved up. The Hessians came up to Chadds Ford but did not drive home an attack. Instead, they screened Howe's strategy. He went upstream a distance, crossed over and came down on Washington's flank. Fighting lasted until night fell. The Americans drew away, taking wounded LaFayette with them. Count Pulaski, a Polish officer serving with Washington, led the Light Horse with great gallantry. The next day the British seized Wilmington and a little later, Philadelphia.

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61.



Bethlehem  
Lehigh and Northampton Counties

"Bell House"

Considered a great feat of engineering work in 1745-46, the years of its construction, the Bell House in Bethlehem has kept itself on the consciousness of everyone because it has sounded the hours and quarter hours ever since. It is one of a group of buildings erected by the Moravians. Originally intended as a seminary for girls, it served as such for several generations. The bells were cast in the cellar of the building. To get a good cast on the largest one, a quantity of silver was added to the molten metal. Constructed with a skeleton of massive timbers rafted from Gnadenhuetten, stone walls quarried from native quarries, and handmade tiles for a gambrel roof, the Bell House followed an early Saxon type of architecture. The building now houses single sisters of the Moravian church.

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